

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

(ESTABLISHED 1877)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year,  
variably in Advance.Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a  
less period received.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

**MONET** sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be the risk of the sender.

**AGENTS.** We employ no agents. The NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer correspondents, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who send their contributions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

**ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC.**—Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as the new address. In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send the full name of the subscriber, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications, and we are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents. We do not accept of anonymous communications, and we do not accept of communications that are libelous, obscene, or otherwise objectionable. We do not accept of communications that are libelous, obscene, or otherwise objectionable. We do not accept of communications that are libelous, obscene, or otherwise objectionable.

Address all communications to  
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,  
Washington, D. C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 18, 1889.

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The attacks of the soldier-hating press on Commissioner Tanner are having the effect to rally the veterans to his support in all parts of the country, and they are giving the most flattering testimonials of their confidence in him. One which we received from Clarinda, Iowa, as we go to press, says:

In view of the bitterness manifested by a hostile press, we deem it proper in this way to express our confidence in, and hearty endorsement of, the good work done and properly by Commissioner Tanner, Commissioner of Pensions.

We believe that in him we have a friend who will administer his office that justice may be done to all soldiers who impeded their lives in defense of our country.

We do not ask charity, but justice, and we rejoice to think that justice is about to triumph.

This is signed by 84 comrades, who give their companies and regiments, that all men may know of their service, what sort of soldiers they were, and what right they have to speak. They do not skulk, as the pretended soldiers do, under the fictitious "Veteran," "Army of the Potomac," "Old Soldier," etc. That is not their style.

The veterans have one sincere friend among the New York papers in the bright, new little Press, which never neglects to say a good and fitting word at the right time. It now says:

In the name of humanity why should a great and good Government like ours make a miser's examination for a \$10-a-month pension? How can it create a race of paupers and dependents? Are not the grand old veterans of the war dying rapidly, and won't another year show a still greater thinning in the ranks? Why bark and snarl at Corporal Tanner, who never saw a battle, who never answered your country's call? He is right and you are wrong.

CHARLES M. TRAVIS, Commander of the Department of Indiana, has issued a circular similar to that issued by Commander Martin, of Illinois, advising all the comrades but delegates to remain away from the National Encampment.

The railroads can bring all this trouble to a pleasant ending by doing as they promised to do.

The whole country will be benefited by the G.A.R. teaching the railroads a sharp lesson as to the wickedness of extortion.

It is not any bad or unlawful thing that Corporal Tanner has done which enrages the Mugwump editors, but the good and lawful things.

We differ from Commander-in-Chief Warner. We think the time to settle with the railroads is now—not at some indefinite time in the future.

How do you do your duty in getting one more subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? You should do this, for it is the best way to help your comrades.

**OUR NEW WATCH.**  
Attention is invited to the advertisement of our new premium watch in another column. This is a superior time-piece in every way to anything that has heretofore been offered as a premium by any party. Its works and its case are of the highest class, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. We will send one watch for every 15 subscribers, and we have such confidence in it that if, upon examination, the watch does not prove satisfactory, it may be returned and we will refund the money. This is an unprecedented opportunity to obtain a first-class watch, and we hope our subscribers will avail themselves of it. But little effort is required to raise a club of 15 subscribers. Any active boy or young man can do it in a short time.

**THE WORLD'S CYCLOPEDIA**  
is a perfect little library in itself. It is invaluable for school-children, for it answers all their insuperable questions at once and accurately, giving them information that they might have to hunt through volumes before finding. It is of equal value to all classes of readers, for it explains who people, countries and things are who are constantly alluded to in the papers, magazines and books one reads. The Cyclopaedia will be sent, postage paid, to any one who sends a club of six yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, or it will be sent to any subscriber of the paper on receipt of 60 cents.

**COMRADES, ATTENTION!**  
Now is the time to secure a handsomely bound copy of "Campfire, Memorial Day and Other Poems," by Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood. Printed on fine paper, and bound in cloth; 212 pages. Price, plain edge \$1, or gold edge, \$1.50, postage prepaid.

Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

**"THE RED ACORN."**  
The most fascinating novel ever written. By John McElroy. We have just published another edition of this interesting book, printed on fine white paper, with large, clear type, and handsomely bound in cloth, with beautiful ornaments. It will be sent to any address upon receipt of \$1, or given as a premium for a club of six yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get at least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

## THE CLAMOR AGAINST TANNER.

Like the wild ass of the desert the soldier-hating editor fills his belly with the east wind and brays. Though he knoweth not wherefore he brayeth, yet brayeth he continually all the same.

It is against Commissioner Tanner that his braying goeth out now, all day long, from the rising of the sun until the going down thereof—yea, far into the night. It were vain to attempt to answer his brayings according to their falseness and folly, but the statement of a few plain facts may serve a useful purpose, while our ears are being dinned by his harsh clamor.

The first of these is that Commissioner Tanner is not, as these shriekers would make appear, running a wild muck through the Treasury, handing out, as fancy seizes him, greater or smaller sums to this man or that one. He is a conscientious administrator of the laws that he finds upon the statute-books. He is carefully hedged about by a complicated system of legislation and practice, of decisions by former Commissioners, Assistant Secretaries and Secretaries of the Interior. He considers all these in every step that he takes, and, as every other conscientious official, is careful to keep within the limits of the law, and the rules laid down by his official superiors.

It is absurd to say that he does not, for to do otherwise would be official suicide. There are too many vigilant, remorseless enemies lying in wait for him to allow the slightest overstepping of the limits to escape observation and immediate punishment. Every official act of his is upon record for the inspection of all men. There is nothing done in a corner—nothing that is not open to the inspection of all men who may choose to inspect. The Pension Bureau has never in its history been as open to the scrutiny of friend and foe as it has been since Commissioner Tanner became its head. Common sense will tell any man that if he had been guilty of one hundredth part that the soldier-hating press accuse him of, he would have gone out long ago. Even if there were no other reason, the certainty of investigation by a hostile committee of the House of Representatives would have compelled his removal as a measure of ordinary political prudence.

The malicious falseness of the clamor is shown by the careful avoidance of citing any special acts. If money were really being flung right and left, it would certainly be very easy to show where unworthy men had received great amounts to which they were not entitled. The lists of the allowances are published in the local papers. The neighbors of the men to whom they are given know all about their services and merits. Do we hear of anything of the kind? Not in a single instance. The very papers which are virulently assailing Tanner in their editorial columns, are in their local columns speaking of justice being done to deserving men in their locality who have long been denied their rights. All the allowances in their neighborhood are eminently proper; the money is squandered in some indefinite place that they do not specify.

Does not anybody with an atom of sense know that if an instance could be shown where the Commissioner really violated or even strained the law, he would be brought to a speedy account?

When this is thought upon, the hollowness of the clamor will be at once apparent.

## THE RATE CONTROVERSY.

In response to the action of the eight Departments of the interior of the country, with relation to the 1-cent rate to Milwaukee, which was reported in last week's NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Mr. W. M. Abbott, Chairman of the Western Passenger Association, sent a communication to Department Commander Martin, of Illinois, of which the following are the essential paragraphs:

The Central Traffic and Trunk Line Associations have had the Grand Army matter under consideration for a long time and have examined fully into the merits of the demand made by the Department Commanders for a rate of 1-cent per mile. Both associations, with the fullest information before them, voted to make the rate single fare, and are positive that no representation that can be made to our associations will induce them to change their legislation on this subject.

On behalf of the lines in the Western States Passenger Association, who have also given the subject their best consideration and who have testified to the Grand Army the lowest rate that we make for any occasion, I beg to advise you of our concurrence in the conclusions above recited.

Commander Martin thereupon took the only course that was left open to him, and issued the following sensible, temperate circular of advice to the comrades of his Department:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS, G. A. R.,  
ROOM 509, 80 WASHINGTON ST.,  
CHICAGO, July, 1889.

After a long-continued effort, and by the large number of the Department Commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic, supplemented by earnest appeals to the railroad officials from our Commander-in-Chief and the Executive Council of Milwaukee, we have failed to secure for the old soldiers the customary rate of 1-cent per mile to the National Encampment to be held at Milwaukee, Wis., during the last week in August.

In view of the fact that a rate of less than 1-cent a mile has recently been given to the German Turnverein National meeting at Cincinnati and a rate of 1/2-cent per mile has been given to the Niagara Falls excursion, there is a general feeling that the men whose services and sacrifices alone made it possible for the railroads to exist and share in the prosperity which has attended the Nation in recent years are fairly entitled to at least the rate which has been given to the other two excursions. The refusal of the railroads to give this rate is an unjust discrimination against the veterans of the late war. I therefore, in concurrent action with the Department Commanders of Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota, hereby issue a similar circular to their respective Departments, request all comrades of this Department, as a matter of self-respect and self-defense and out of love for our Order, that they forgo the anticipated pleasure of meeting their comrades at the National Encampment by remaining at home, only those attending who are duly elected delegates or ex-officio members of the Encampment. Let us in this and other Departments to have the same unjust discrimination sought to be meted out to the old soldiers by the railroad managers.

I issue this request with much regret. It will be a great disappointment to thousands of comrades in this and other Departments to have the anticipated great reunion resolve itself into a mere formal business session. It will also be a great disappointment to the comrades and patriotic citizens of Milwaukee who are giving everything in their power to give the visitors a generous welcome. They are entitled to the thanks and best wishes of

all the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic for their efforts, and it is to be regretted that we cannot, with any degree of self-respect, reward them for their arduous labors by our presence at the Encampment. Personally I shall be greatly disappointed. It has been my ambition and endeavor to have the Department of Illinois the largest Department represented at the Encampment on the day of the grand parade and review. However, with a principle involved and with the question of a rate for future Encampments in view, I believe that I am doing right in thus addressing you, and that the comrades throughout the Department will endorse my action, recommending that only delegates and members of the National Encampment attend the Milwaukee Encampment. I recommend the organization of County and District Reunions throughout this Department where these organizations do not already exist, thus giving every old soldier an opportunity to meet his comrades around the Campfire in pleasant reunion.

JAMES S. MARTIN, Commander.  
Official: C. A. PARTRIDGE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Milwaukee people were alarmed. A special session of the Executive Grand Army Council was called, and a stormy meeting ensued. The Mayor of the city said that unless something was done to counteract the course of the eight Department Commanders he would refuse to sign the resolution of the Common Council appropriating \$50,000 for barracks and tents to accommodate the comrades. After a discussion which lasted until 10:30 it was decided to ask the Department Commanders to do their best to encourage attendance, saying nothing more about the railroad rates. Department Commander Weissert was instructed to telegraph the other Department Commanders asking them; Gen. Chapman was sent to Dakota to see Commander-in-Chief Warner and try to induce him to use his influence in favor of a large attendance. We give the Commander-in-Chief's action elsewhere.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is emphatically of the opinion that the course of the Department Commanders was right, and that it should be rigidly adhered to. We cannot allow the railroads to bluff us out after the issue has been so distinctly joined. If we weaken now it will be very hurtful to the prestige of the Order. The railroads are wholly in the wrong in the dispute, and we are entirely right. They have gone back on their agreements and are trying to take advantage of us to squeeze tens of thousands of dollars more from them than they are entitled to out of the comrades. They think we will stand this extortion rather than disappoint the good comrades of Wisconsin and Milwaukee, who have done so much to prepare for our entertainment. Much as we dislike to do this, it is preferable to submitting to extortion, and if any disappointment comes the responsibility will clearly rest on the railroads.

## "AN AMERICAN POPE."

The correspondence of the English papers says:

The Italian Cardinals oppose the suggestion of several foreign Cardinals that the election of an American Cardinal would tend to solve the Roman question.

Of course they do. The Catholic Church has suffered much from the successful intrigues of the clique of powerful Roman families to retain all the power and patronage of the great organization in their hands. There is not a more compact "ring" in any Government on earth than the Italian one in the College of Cardinals, which constantly maneuvers to hold all the best places in their hands. Though the Catholics of Italy do not number more than one-seventh of the entire body of the Church, they have much more than a majority of all the high offices. For example, there are now 62 members of the College of Cardinals. The nationalities of these are:

Italian	34
French	8
English	3
German	3
Hungarian	3
Polish	2
Spanish	2
Austrian	2
Portuguese	2
Australian	1
Canadian	1
American	1
Total	62

Of the 169 Popes since Stefano III, who was elected in 752—1,027 years ago—there were:

Italians	141
German	7
French	15
Portuguese	3
Creek	1
English	1
Spanish	2
Dutch	1
Total	169

The last non-Italian Pope was Adriano VI, a native of Utrecht, who was elected in 1522—367 years ago. He stands 25th on the commonly accepted list of the succession since St. Peter. The present Pope is the 26th. The 38 Popes since Adrian have all been Italians, and elected from a small circle of powerful Roman families.

It would undoubtedly be for the benefit of the Church to go outside this clique for a Supreme Pontiff, but it is equally undoubted that the Italians Cardinals will not permit such a thing, and all talk of electing an American Pope is nonsense.

E. B. McELROY, Commander of the Department of Oregon, says that his Department will come on as first contemplated, in spite of the attitude of the railroads. He expects that it will cost every Oregon comrade who attends from \$250 to \$500. They will bring with them from four to six carloads of choicest fruits and a half carload of wines, all products of the State.

THREE men have been sentenced in New York to be hanged Aug. 23 for killing women. If there never had been such a thing as capital punishment it ought to have been invented for the punishment of women-murderers.

## THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OPINION.

Commander-in-Chief Warner differs from the Department Commanders who discourage attendance of comrades upon the National Encampment. He deems such action an injustice to the good people of Milwaukee who have already made the most extensive preparations for the reception and comfort of our comrades.

Maj. Warner thinks it poor policy to punish the railroads by punishing ourselves in depriving the old comrades of the pleasure of meeting once more with those who stood shoulder to shoulder with them in the battle's front, and thinks that we can get even with the railroad companies hereafter.

He sets forth his views in the following letter, written from Chamberlain, Dak.:

A. G. WERNER, Esq., Department Commander of Wisconsin, G. A. R., and President of Executive Council Milwaukee, Wis.  
MY DEAR SIR AND COMRADE: Gen. C. P. Chapman, of the Executive Council for the entertainment of the G. A. R. at Milwaukee, has fully explained the difficulties now embarrassing your committee in its work. Let me assure you, and, through you, the citizens of Milwaukee, that I fully appreciate the ample and liberal preparations made by you and them to insure the comfort and pleasure of the veterans who shall visit your city during the coming Encampment. That your citizens have been liberal in furnishing the money to defray all expenses now in question; and I know that your committee has so provided for the comfort of the comrades that no one need be troubled by the matter. Let me assure you, and, through you, the citizens of Milwaukee, that I fully appreciate the ample and liberal preparations made by you and them to insure the comfort and pleasure of the veterans who shall visit your city during the coming Encampment. That your citizens have been liberal in furnishing the money to defray all expenses now in question; and I know that your committee has so provided for the comfort of the comrades that no one need be troubled by the matter.

No one can regret more than I that an unjust discrimination on the part of the railroads threatens the attendance of those comrades who stand shoulder to shoulder with them in the battle's front, and thinks that we can get even with the railroad companies hereafter.

In view of the large expenditures made by your city for the Encampment and the complete arrangements made to insure the comfort of a large attendance of comrades, it is now our duty to stand shoulder to shoulder with them in the battle's front, and thinks that we can get even with the railroad companies hereafter.

HOPEING yet for a 1-cent rate, and knowing that we will have a good deal to say in Great City, I am, yours, fraternally,  
WM. WARNER,  
Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.

## MERELY "BUSINESS."

We dislike very much to see, in that, in commenting upon the course of the Milwaukee railroads and hotels, some comrades are disposed to dwell upon what is due the G. A. R. for its sacrifices and services to the country. This has nothing to do with the present case. It is purely a business question, without any admixture of sentiment, patriotic or otherwise. We ask no favors or donations of any kind from them. All we want is plain, straightforward business dealing, the same as any other body of men have the right to expect to receive. We want nothing but what would be given the people who attend a gathering, great or small, of some church, temperance, trade, political, Masonic, Odd Fellows, or other organization. The whole dispute turns on this one proposition, which has no reference whatever to what the members of the Order may have been or done in the past. We claim that we have a right to the same low rates given attendance upon other gatherings. The railroads and hotels think they have us in a "corner," where they can squeeze several hundred thousand dollars out of us, just as their managers would "squeeze" somebody in a grain or provision "corner." The only remedy left us is to follow the course recommended by the Commanders of the eight interior Departments—refuse to go. We can punish them this way most effectively. Had the promises made at Columbus been carried out in good faith, the comrades would have spent not less than \$1,000,000 in going to Milwaukee and while they were there. More than this enormous sum was spent by them at St. Louis and also at Columbus. We need hardly remark that \$1,000,000 is a vast amount to distribute among the railroads and hotels of a city, in the dull summer months, when business of all kinds is slack. If the meeting of the National Encampment is restricted to the qualified members—less than 1,000—there will not be \$100,000 spent in railroad fares and hotel bills. Thus, in trying to "hog" \$100,000 or more out of the comrades, the railroads stand in great danger of losing nearly \$1,000,000 that would have been gladly paid them.

As we said before, we do not ask anything from the railroads on account of having been soldiers. We simply ask to be treated as well as German singing societies, church associations, trade societies, and similar bodies are.

## WHAT WAS THEIR VALUE

So much has been said of the gold value of the greenbacks in which the soldiers were paid during the war that we give the following carefully-computed table of the average gold value of a greenback dollar for every month during the struggle, when the paper money was notably depreciated:

MONTH.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January	92.6	68.9	64.3	46.3
February	94.6	67.3	62.3	45.3
March	98.2	64.7	61.4	47.9
April	96.5	60.6	57.9	49.9
May	90.8	57.3	56.7	71.7
June	93.9	69.2	47.5	71.4
July	90.8	67.3	46.7	71.7
August	87.3	69.5	39.4	69.7
September	84.4	74.5	44.9	69.5
October	76.3	74.6	42.8	68.7
November	76.6	66.2	44	68.4
December				

## ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Since the Circular of July 1 of Adjutant-General Eugene F. Weigel, publishing the proposed amendments to the Rules and Regulations of the G. A. R., the following additional propositions have been received:

## BY THE DEPARTMENT OF IOWA.

1. That Chapter III, Article IV, Section 2, be amended so as to read six members by election instead of five members by election.  
2. Also amend Chapter III, Article V, Section 1, to read as follows: "These officers, except the Assistant Adjutant-General, the Assistant Quartermaster-General, the Inspector, the Judge-Advocate and the Chief Muster Officer, shall be chosen at the annual meeting of the Department Encampment in each year by ballot in the manner prescribed for the election by ballot of officers of Posts in Chapter II, Article VII, of these Regulations. The six elective members of the Council of Administration provided for in Chapter III, Article IV, Section 2, shall also be elected by ballot in like manner, except that, at the first election subsequent to the adoption of the amendments, three members thereof shall be chosen for a term of two years, and three members for a term of one year, and that thereafter three members of said Council shall be elected annually for a term of two years."

## BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

1. To amend Section 5 of Article VII, Chapter II, by adding thereto the words: "He shall report through the Post Commander to the Medical Director on the first of each of the months of January, April, July and October, the number of comrades reported sick; the number receiving gratuitous treatment from the Post Surgeon, and of their families; the amount expended for medicines and supplies by the Post during the preceding quarter; also, the name, age, rank, company and regiment, together with the cause of death, of all comrades having died during the quarter."

2. To amend Section 7 of Article VI, Chapter III, so as to read as follows: "The Medical Director shall keep a permanent record in which shall be recorded the reports of the Post Surgeons, and shall make report to the Surgeon-General (such blank form as shall be furnished him) on the first of the months of March, June, September and December, and in his report to the National Encampment embody a synopsis thereof."

3. To amend Section 6 of Article VI, Chapter IV, by adding thereto the words: "He shall keep a permanent record of the reports of the Medical Director, and in his report to the National Encampment embody a synopsis thereof."

## WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

During the week ending July 13, 1889, 6,103 claims were received, of which 1,403 were original invalid; 679 widows; 4 war of 1812; 4 bounty land; 32 navy; 2 old war; 30 on account of Mexican service, and 3,335 applications for increase. The names and postoffice addresses of 4,143 officers and comrades were furnished for the use of claimants.

The number of cases detailed to special examiners was 1,254; 1,136 reports and cases from special examiners; cases on hand for special examination, 15,851.

Report of certificates issued during week ending July 13, 1889: Original, 1,151; increase, 347; reissue, 448; restoration, 34; duplicate, 20; accrued, 101; arrears, 0; act of March 3, 1883, 1; order April 3, 1884, 3; act of Aug. 4, 1886, 0; supplemental, 40; arrears June 7, 1888, 7; Mexican war, 41; total, 2,196.

ABOUT the only good result of the recent "mill" was the excellent lesson as to the recuperative effects of temperance and proper habits. By the coarsest and most brutalizing dissipation Sullivan had brought his magnificent physique perilously near dissolution. He had succumbed to a wasting fever, and it seemed incredible that, even if he lived, he should ever be his old self again. But by the compulsory observance of the most rigid hygienic rules, proper diet and skillfully-designed exercise he was brought to a bodily condition that was never surpassed in any man. All the medicine ever compounded would not have put him where he could have successfully withstood the lightest of Kilrain's blows. But proper food, habits and exercise took him from the verge of the grave and recreated him a giant.

The latest enormity of which the New York Times accuses Corporal Tanner is that of scheming for the Presidential nomination in 1892. Of course there is no truth in it—there rarely is in anything that the Times has to say about pensions or anyone connected with them or veterans. As its fellow-Mugwump organ—the Evening Post—says: "The Times is never expected to tell the truth about any matter in which it has a personal interest." Its motive in starting this preposterous story is clear to even a very moderate intellect. It hopes to alarm Gen. Harrison and other Republican leaders with the prospect of a new and powerful rival, unless Tanner can be destroyed. At the same time, what a confession it is that the Commissioner's course is the right one, and meets the approval of the country!

GEORGE H. THOMAS POST, No. 2, of San Francisco, Cal., acted in its customary generous way in the matter of the Johnstown sufferers and forwarded a contribution of \$318, the receipt of which was acknowledged by the Chairman of the Relief Committee. This is a splendid showing for the San Francisco Post. It does everything, however, in a broad-gauge way.

THINGS financial are not in good shape at the Soldiers' Home at Torgus, Me. Some time ago the discovery of grave irregularities made the Governor ask for the resignation of the Treasurer, who has not been replaced. A thorough investigation will be made. No blame is attached, we understand, to the Governor of the Home.

AN English jockey recently testified in court that he has made over \$70,000 in a single year. Yet the average wages of Englishmen working at useful trades is under \$5 a week, and more than one in every 30 of the people is a permanent pauper. Something seems quite out of joint in the economic condition of that country.

In the latest issue of Geo. P. Rowell's "American Newspaper Directory" it is stated that after careful investigation it is found that there are but 37 newspapers in the country which have a circulation of 100,000 or more. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is put at the head of the list of weeklies of this class.

## HON. HIRAM SMITH, JR.,

First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions.  
Hon. Hiram Smith, Jr., recently appointed First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, to succeed Col. Wm. E. McLean, of Indiana, was born in Washington County, Va., and spent his early years on a farm. At the outbreak of the war he was preparing himself for the legal profession. Early in 1863 he enlisted in Co. E, 11th Va., and took part in all that gallant regiment's operations until a few days before the battle of Appomattox. While on a reconnaissance toward Berryville, a shell struck in the midst of his company, killing and wounding several. Fragments of the shell lodged in his arm and leg so that both had to be amputated. His wounds were supposed to be mortal, and the



landlord of the young soldier, which he now takes occasion to read over whenever he feels at outs with himself. After a tedious recovery he returned home, with diminished ambition to make a future for himself. In 1867 he resumed his interrupted studies in the college at Middlebury, Vt., and graduated from that institution with honor in 1871. He then entered the Law Department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, and graduated from there in 1873. He removed to Cameron, Clinton County, Mo., and entered upon the practice of his profession. He has continued uninterruptedly in that business until appointed to his present position, with the exception of two years that he served as Judge of Clinton County. He is married and has two children. He joined the G. A. R. at Kansas City, Mo., in 1869, and in his report to the National Encampment embodied a synopsis thereof.

## TRIBUNES.

"Mrs. KILRAIN is certain there is something wrong with Jake," say the newspapers. To be sure. Instead of licking he got licked. What could be wronger?

THE Supreme Court of Indiana has solemnly decided that there exists no legal obligation on the part of a wife to support her husband. And yet people wonder at the growing disinclination of young men to marry.

LIKE all the States which were once colonies, New Jersey still retains on her statute books many queer laws, which were inherited from England. Under one of these, a woman in Jersey City has been regularly indicted as a "common scold," and, if convicted, will have to be "publicly ducked," or suffer heavy fine and imprisonment. The "ducking-stool," as described in old English works, was a queer affair. It was erected at the edge of a "horse-pond," and looked like an old-fashioned wash-tub. Instead of the bucket there was a logless chair, to which the offender was tied, and then soused into the water, until it was hoped all the vinegar was taken out of her tongue.

Those wicked scandal-mongers who are always trying to blast good men's reputations say that the sheriff of Marion County, Miss., appeared at the prize ring enveloped in great robes of official dignity. More than this, he wore two enormous revolvers, a sombrero as wide as an umbrella, a pair of boots reaching far up his thighs, and a scowl that would have soured sweet milk on a cold day. He announced in a loud voice that as the representative of the peace and dignity of the State of Mississippi he would not permit the fight to continue. The managers gazed him at a glance, and took appropriate steps. They called him to one side, shoved a couple of \$100 bills into his official grasp, and he strode off, occasionally shouting an order back over his shoulder to stop the fight. The "Mississippi plan" is great, from whatever point of view it is examined.

## THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

Lord Brokeleugh—Aw! Don't you think, Miss Daisy, the American fellows who avillitate us English swells make aw-awful asses of themselves?

Miss Daisy Wahlström—I do, indeed, my Lord. They are such clever mimics.



PERSONAL  
George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic, held an open Campfire in Fythin Hall, corner of Eleventh and Main streets, Kansas City, Mo., on July 3. The room was filled with veterans and their families, and the program was enjoyed. The principal event of the evening was the presentation of a handsome sword, belt and handle of which was silver trimmed with gold, belt and gaiters, to Assistant Adjutant-General of the G. A. R., E. H. Thoms, by the presentation of the sword was delivered by Dr. Thoms, Commander of Gen. H. Thomas Post, on behalf of the comrades. Addresses were also made by Col. Cloud, of Lincoln